THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month, - - - - - - - - - - $ 3 00
" 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 8 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 3 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 5 00

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TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Repulse of the Yankees in Mississippi.

MOBILE, July 8.

The operator at Jackson reports that the force which moved simultaneously with ours from Vicksburg, was commanded by Col. Ellett, of the Maine Brigade, numbering 500 white cavalry, and 1,500 negro infantry. They were met at Coleman's cross roads, ten miles southeast of Port Gibson, by Col. Wood, with his regiment, Morgan's battalion and a few State troops, all being a portion of Adams' brigade, amounting to about one thousand.

The enemy were driven back to Rodney after a sharp, decisive fight. The enemy lost 47 killed and a large nrmber wounded. We captured many horses, small arms, and equipments. Our loss 6 killed, number of wounded unknown.

Late Yankee News.

MOBILE, July 9.

A special dispatch to the *Register* from Senatobia, dated the 7th, has northern dates, which announce that Wilson has returned to Grant, after destroying sixty miles of railroad, burning bridges and destroying the Danville Railroad for 20 miles.

Ewell's forces are in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

Hunter and Siegle had evacuated Martinsburg.

The *Herald's* Bermuda Hundreds correspondent says the armies are taking their last repose before girding up for a battle.

Fessenden has not yet accepted.

Seven steamers under convoy were fired into near Clarendon without doing any damage.

Sherman's advance was bulletined as a great success. The army was in fine spirits.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special correspondent says, that Lincoln will call for half a million men immediately on the adjournment of Congress.

Washburn has issued an order taking 40 citizens as a hostage guard on railroad trains.

From Arkansas.

CLINTON, LA., July 5.

A gentleman of this town just from the other side of the river, reports the capture of Little Rock by Price, with all of Steele's supplies, ammunition and transportation, and all his army except 4000.

Our army is marching on Fort Smith.

The enemy is driven entirely out of Arkans, except around Helena.

Official news received at Alexandria says that Kirby Smith has ordered the impressment of half of the cotton in the Trans-Mississippi department, for the purpose of buying supplies.

Good News from Yankeedom.

RICHMOND, July 8.

Nothing further from the Valley to-day.

Another large force of the Yankees is reported crossing to the North side of James river to-day.

RICHMOND, July 9.

Citizens of Fredericksburg carried off by Grant's orders as hostages for Yankees captured in the town after the battle of the Wilderness, has been exchanged. They left Washington on Wednesday, and arrived at Fredericksbug the same day. Intense excitement prevails at Washington from the announcement that 40,000 rebels are approaching the city. Lincoln has called out the militia of the adjoining States. A telegram from Harrisonburg says the excitement there was intense in view of the raid of Breckinridge in the direction of Chambersburg. One report says that Breckinridge has twenty thousand men and has whipped Seigel.

RICHMOND, July 9.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 7th, says that Martinsburg, Harpers Ferry and Point of Rocks, have fallen into the hands of the rebels. They obtained a considerable amount of booty at these places.

Gov. Curtin has issued his proclamation calling for twelve thousand men to serve one hundred days.

Lincoln has made a requisition on Seymour of New York, for a similar number.

Hagerstown, Maryland, was occupied by the Confederates on Wednesday.

The Federal troops retreated to Green Castle.

Gold in New York on the 6th, was 259.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring martial law and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in Kentucky.

Loss of the Alabama.

RICHMOND, July 9.

The *Herald* of the 6th contains details of a fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage. The Alabama was in an unseaworthy condition. Capt. Semmes in his official report says, the enemy fired at the Alabama five times after her colors were struck. The rudder was disabled during the action. The crew displayed the utmost bravery. The shell that did the mischief struck the Alabama just above the water line knocking the bunkers to pieces and the water almost immediately putting out the fires. A steam tug was sent from Cherbourg by the Prefect Maritime, to afford assistance to the Alabama, but arrived after all the survivors were picked up.

More from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 9.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 6th has been received here.

Great excitement prevails in the north in consequence of the rebel raid.

Martinsburg had been captured with a large quanty of supplies and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad badly injured. Ransom is supposed to command the rebel cavalry and Early the infantry. The rebels are believed to have reached Hagerstown by the 6th, bound on an extensive raid into Pennsylvania.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation, saying, the enemies of the Government, in desperation, are threatening the State with an armed force, in the hope that Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond. The force of the invaders is not known. Siegel was made safe by timely flight.

The latest foreign intelligence give an account of a great naval engagement between the Alabama and Kearsage. The former was sunk. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes, and took place ten miles from Cherbourg on Sunday the 19th of June. The Kearsage was commanded by Capt. John C. Winslow, who sent a challenge to Capt. Semmes, which was accepted. The Alabama was disabled by a shot through her boiler, while attempting to board the Kearsage. Capt. Semmes and a portion of the crew were saved by the yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. He reports his loss 9 killed and 21 wounded. The Kearsage was considerably damaged. Capt. Semmes left all his chronometers, specie and ransom bonds at Cherbourg previous to going out to fight. He was landed at Southampton by the Deerhound, where he was offered a public dinner, but declined, and proceeded to Paris to report to the Confederate commissioner.

The yankee Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 5th.

Ex-Governor Reeder of Kansas is dead.

Gold 248. All quiet this morning.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864. [No. 68.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 10.

About five o'clock on Friday evening our artillery along the whole line opened upon the enemy and at the same time our men mounted our works and defied the enemy, who sought the cover of their entrenchments and replied with artillery. The firing lasted about 30 minutes. The enemy have made no assault on our lines for a week.

It is the impression that the enemy have been drawing off their forces from our front for several nights. The rumbling of artillery and wagons was distinctly heard all night. The enemy however still keep up a show of force along our entire front.

All quiet to-day.

VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

Annexed we give Vallandigham's speech, delivered by him on his return to Ohio from Canada:

MEN OF OHIO:—To-day I am again in your midst and upon the soil of my native State.—To day I am once more in the district, which for ten years extended to me the highest confidence, and three times honored me as its representative to the Congress of the United States. I was accused of no crime against the Constitution or laws, and guilty of none. But whenever and wherever thus charged upon due process of law, I am now here, ready to answer before any civil court of competent jurisdiction, to a jury of my countryman; and meantime, to give bail in any sum which any judge or court, State or Federal, may affix; and you, the hundred and eighty six thousand Democrats of Ohio, I offer as my sureties. Never for one hour have I remained in exile because I recognized any obligation of obedience to the unconstitutional and arbitrary edict. Neither did personal fear ever restrain me. And to-day I return, of my own act and pleasure because it is my constitutional and legal right to return.

Only by an exertion of an arbitrary power, itself against Constitution and law, and consummated by military force, I was abducted from my home and forced into banishment. The assertion or insinuation of the President that I was arrested "because laboring with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and to encourage desertions from the army, and was responsible for numerous acts of resistance to the draft and to the arrest of deserters, causing assassination, maiming and murder;" or that at any time, in any way. I had disobeyed or failed to counsel obedience to lawful authority, or even to the semblance of law is absolutely false. I appeal for the proof in every speech I ever made upon these questions, and to the very record of the mock military commission, by the trial and sentence of which I was outraged.

No, the sole offence then laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the Administration, addressed to an open and public political meeting of my fellow-citizens of Ohio, lawfully and peaceably assembled. And to-day, my only "crime" is that, in the way which they call treason worship I the Constitution of my fathers. But for now more than one year no public man has been arrested, and no newspaper suppressed within the State, adhering still to the Union, for the expression of political opinion; while hundreds in public assembly and through the press, have with a license and violence in which I never indulged criticized and condemned the acts and policies of the administration, and denounced the war, maintaining even the propriety and necessity of the recognition of Southern independence.

Indorsed by nearly two hundred thousand freemen of the Democratic party of my native State, at the late election, and still with the sympathy and support of millions more, I do not mean any longer to be the only man of that party who is to be the victim of arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let him so declare; but he shall not restran me of my personal liberty, exeept upon "due process of law." The unconstitutional and monstrous "Order Thirty-eight," under which alone I was arrested thirteen months ago, was defied and spit upon at your State convention of 1863, by the gallant gentleman who bore the standard as your candidate for lieutenant governor, and by every Democratic press and public speaker ever since. It is dead. From the first it was against the Constitution and laws, and without validity; and all proceedings under it were and utterly are null and void, and of no effect.

The indignant voice of condemnation long since went forth from the vast majority of the people and press of America, and from all free countries in Europe with entire unanimity. And more recently, too, the "platform" of an earnest, numerous and most formidable convention of the sincere republicans, and still further, the emphatic letter of the acceptance by the candidate of that convention, General John C. Fremont—the first candidate also of the Republican party for the presidency eight years ago, upon the rallying cry of free speech, and a free press—give renewed hope that, at last, the reign of arbitrary power is about to be brought to an end in the United States.

It is neither just nor fit, therefore, that the wrongs inflicted under "Order Thirty-eight," and the other edicts and acts of such power, should any longer be endured—certainly not by me alone. But every ordinary means of redress has first been exhausted; yet either by the direct agency of the Administration and its subordinates, or because of want of jurisdiction in the civil courts to meet a case which no American ever in former times conceived to be possible here, all have failed. Counsel applied in my behalf to an unjest judge for a writ of habeas corpus. It was denied; and now the privilege of that writ is suspended by act of Congress and Executive order, in every State. The Democratic convention of Ohio, one year ago, by a resolution formally presented through a committee of your best and ablest men, in person at Washington, demanded of the President in behalf of a very large minority of the people, a revocation of the edict of banishment. Pretending that the public safety then required it, he refused, saying, at the same time, that it would afford him pleasure to comply as soon as he could by any means be made to believe that the public safety would not suffer by it.

One year has elapsed; yet this hollow pretence is still tacitly asserted, and to-day I am here to prove it unfounded in fact. I appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and because Congress had never conferred jurisdiction in behalf of a citizen tried by a tribunal unknown for such purposes, to the laws, and expressly forbidden by the Constitution, it were powerless to redress the wrong. The time has therefore arrived when it becomes me as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States, to demand, and by my own act to vindicate, the rites, liberties and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived.

Wherefore, men of Ohio, I am again in your midst to-pay. I owe duties to the State, and am here to discharge them; I have rights as a citizen, and am here to assert them; a wife and child and home, and would enjoy all the pleasures which are implied in these cherished words. But I am here for peace and not turbulance; for quiet, not for convulsion; for order and law, not anarchy. Let no man of the Democratic party, begin any act of violence or disorder; but let none shrink from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon him. Careful of the rights of others, let him see to it that he fully and fearlessly exact his own. Subject to rightful authority in all things, let him submit to excess or usurpation in holding. Obedient to constitution and law, let him demand and have the full measure of the protection which law and constitution secure to him.

Men of Ohio! You have already vindicated your right to hear; it is now my duty to assert my right to speak. Wherefore as to the sole of offense for which I was arrested, imprisoned and banished—free speech in criticism and condemnation of the Administration—an Administration fitly described in a recent public paper by one of its early supporters, as "marked at home by its disregard of constitutional rights, by its violations of personal liberty and the liberty of the press; and as its crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of assylum, a right especially dear to all nations abroad," I repeat it here to-day, and will, again, and yet again, so long as I live, or the Constitution and our present form of government shall survive. The words then spoken and the appeal at that time made and now enforced by one year more of taxation and debt, and of blood and disaster, entreating the people to change the public servants and their policy, not by force, but peaceably, through the ballot-box. I now, and here reiterate in their utmost extent, and with all their significancy, I repeat them, one and all, in no spirit of challenge or bravado, but as earnest, sober, solemn truth and warning to the people.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.
July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,

JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decission.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.
July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.
July 8th, 1864. 66—10t.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.
July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your sufrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power.—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. DUKE.
May 16. 6—w3m.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py.

RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

WANTED TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, NEAR this office. Apply immediately at this office.
July 11th, 1864. 68—tf.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.

THE 47TH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence July 14th. Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, and Lights must be furnished.

For particulars apply to
JULIUS WILCOX, Principal.
July 7, 1864. 65—3tp1

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET IRON AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY, JULY 14TH, WE WILL SELL IN FRONT of our Sales Room, 200 or more sheets of Imported Sheet-Iron, 24 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long, weighing from 15 to 20 pounds. A rare opportunity is thus afforded, to planters and others, to furnish themselves with an almost indispensable article for boiling Sorghum and Syrup.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
68—td. Auctioneers.

HILLSBORO' N. C MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
May 16. 12—3m. Superintendent.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist., N. C.,

MURFREESBORO', June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2. }

1. ALL WHITE MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 and 50, (whether heretofore exempt from conscription or not,) and all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, will assemble at the following times and places, viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July.
Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.
Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 23rd of July.
Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 26th of July.
Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest accountability for the manner in which their duty is executed.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

HEADQUARTERS MED. EX. BOARD,

1ST CONG. DIST., N. C., June 30 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

(Signed,) HENRY K. COCHRAN,
Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'mn Board.
July 6th, 1864. 64—td.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, July 4th, 1864

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 22. }

1. THE SUPREME COURT HAVING DECIDED IN THE case of Walton, that the Principals of substitutes ARE liable, by law, to military duty, all such persons as were bound by my Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officer of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

* * * * * *

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN,
July 6th, 1864. Adjutant. 64—6t.

STRAYED

ON THE 5TH INSTANT, A LARGE BAY HORSE, ABOUT 9 years old, with large hoofs and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's, on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
The Southern Express Office
July 9th, 1864. 67—3w.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BEGIN on Wednesday, the 20th of July, and continue twenty weeks.

Parents, who wish to secure rooms for their daughters, will please inform us immediately, as we cannot provide for a very large number of boarders.

Pupils are requested to bring books, slates, music, &c., and to be present at the opening of the Session.

For terms, &c., address
E. E. PARHAM, Warrenton, N. C.
July 4, 1864. 62—d6tpd

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, a Negro Man, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Jno. L. Caldwell, of Charlotte, N. C.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay all charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 17, 1864. 49—tf.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me
57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R ANDREWS HAVE this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.
Raleigh, June 22d, 1864. 52—3w.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH 1864

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 6 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	9 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 60	Three weeks,	42 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT INVENTION

FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING

OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A P. TENT right for a set of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $5 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address
J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.
June 13, 1864 45—d&wim.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas R Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Gulon,	Thos Sparrow, / James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H F Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos P Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Jac J Proffit,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	
52		Marcus A Parks,	Jas R McDonald,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	Eric Erson,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Lyon,
59	Dan D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	Jas S O Weaver,	James T Hunt,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Asa S Dunn,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Charlton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford,
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph C Stair; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, ——— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 43d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 25th, 35th, 45th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, ——— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Elton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 3d, 45th, 55th, 58th and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell' Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.	
2d	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	——Hooks.
4th	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G F W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tindall, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. B J Lamar Orr, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Texas, Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. J Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 11, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TAUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

The Progress Would Reconstruct---and Favors a Dissolution of the Confederacy, rather than Continue the War.

Holden and his clan have been charged, time and again, with being in favor of reconstruction, and, time and again, have they denied the charge. But we have, at length, a confession in Mr. Holden's organ, that reconstruction would be acceptable, should the North propose the right plan. Read the following from the *Progress*, of Friday:

"Has not Lincoln enough of blood and widows and orphans? Why then will not the Federal power propose an armistice and meet the Southern States *in Convention? If they can propose any plan of reconstruction that the people of the South will accept*, WELL; and if not, then agree upon a plan of separation."

Now, what does this mean, but that there is some plan of reconstruction, if proposed by the North, that would be acceptable to the party represented by the *Progress*—that is, the *secession party? "If they can propose any plan of reconstruction that the people of the South will accept;* WELL." If this does not commit the *Progress* to reconstruction, we should like to know what language would. It means simply this: He (the Editor) would prefer to go back into the Union, if the Yankees will propose a plan of reconstruction that would be acceptable to him. If they will do that, "well." If they will not do that—then he would accept, very reluctantly, no doubt, "a plan of separation." Mark the use of the word "well," which is evidently used to denote *satisfaction*, and not merely as an expletive.

But we might show, by argument, that a willingness to meet the Northern States "in Convention" necessarily implies a willingness to reconstruct. If we should meet the North in Convention—we use the term in the sense of the *Progress*—they being much more numerous than we of the South, of course the action of the Convention would be shaped and controlled by the party having the numerical strength. As everybody in the North, irrespective of party, is for the restoration of the Union, of course any proposition from the South for a different purpose would be voted down. The result then, in brief, of a Convention of all the States, would be—the North dictating the terms—that the "rebels" should lay down their arms, deliver up their leaders—from Gen. Lee down to the Colonels—to be hung—and that the rebellious States go back into the Union with slavery abolished, and all our property confiscated, to be divided among the Northern mercenaries, and to pay the Northern debt. Such would be the fruits of a Convention as proposed by the *Progress*. As the editor of that paper is a man of too much intelligence not to know that this would be the action of his Conveption scheme, we are bound to conclude that he would be in favor of that action being submitted to the people of North Carolina for ratification. Are we not left to infer that he would urge its ratification by our people, rather than continue the war?

But in the same article from which we make the above extract, we find the following language:

"BETTER TO LET EACH STATE SET UP, TEMPORARILY, FOR ITSELF, THAN CONTINUE THE WAR."

Now what does this mean? It has been charged and proven, that Mr. Holden projected and advocated the Convention proposition in this State for the express purpose of withdrawing North Carolina from the Confederacy. (For further evidence in this behalf we refer the reader to the letter of Henry Walser, Esq., published in this paper.) The *Progress* denied the charge with much apparent indignation. But that paper now comes out boldly for *secession*. Let each State set up for itself rather than continue the war. Mark the language we have quoted. The editor does not predicate his secession doctrine upon any contingency to arise hereafter. But he advocates the doctrine NOW, for existing causes. His language is plain, direct and simple; and it means nothing more, and nothing less, than that each State should *secede from the Confederacy at once* and "set up" "for itself." The word "temporarily" is merely expletive—it means nothing—for the editor well knows that if the Confederacy is once dissolved, its restoration would be impossible.

We do not hesitate to brand and characterize this secession doctrine, as advocated by Holden and Pennington, as damnable in the extreme. It is only a sneaking, cowardly way of attempting to accomplish, by indirection, what they dare not openly and boldly avow. We call upon the people of North Carolina to put the seal of condemnation upon these internal foes to the peace and harmony of the State—foes more dangerous and more to be feared than the public enemy.

☞We have received from the publishers a copy of "The Elementary Arithmatic, designed for the beginners, embracing the first Principles of Science," by L. Johnson, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College—which we judge from a hasty review of the contents is well adapted to teach the elementary principles of the science in numbers. The volume is published by Branson and Farrar, Fayetteville st.

Governor's Council.

We learn that there will be a meeting of the Council of State on Tuesday the 19th inst.

Rev. W. N. Bragg.

This "Hero of America" has published a card which we find in the *Confederate*. The following extract embodies his confession—the remainder being a pitiful appeal for public sympathy:

"The facts concerning my connection with a secret political organization said to be in existence in this State are simply these. A friend informed me that he could put me in possession of certain information that would be of use to me and my family in the event of the enemy overrunning this section of the country; and this information was communicated to me, and I have communicated the same information to a few others, believing it would be of benefit to them. But it did not occur to me at the time that in order to receive the protection the information promised, that the common enemy must be in some way connected with the matter, so as to respond to my appeal for this protection. Had I done so, I would not have consented to receive the information. I now see, however, that there must be some criminal combination of the kind; (though none has been communicated to me,) and I abjure and denounce it; and shall henceforth have no connection with it."

Why did not Mr. Bragg, while on the confessional, tell the *whole* truth? "A friend informed me." Who is that friend? Is he a citizen of Raleigh? Is he a Southern man, or is he a Yankee? The public, whose sympathy you would have, Mr. Bragg, is anxious to know. How was the "information" "communicated?" It does not stand to reason that this "information" was simply imparted as an ordinary secret, without form or ceremony. The intelligent public will believe no such thing. You admit, by implication, Mr. Bragg, that this information contained signs and signals, so that you could claim protection from the Yankees in the contingency you mention. What are those signs and signals? You do not say that you took an oath to keep the "information" secret; but if you did take an oath, you have been assured by gentlemen learned in the law that an extra-judicial oath is not binding in law, and as you admit that you were deceived and that "there must be some criminal combination" in the matter, such an oath, if taken, can surely not be binding in conscience. Therefore, disgorge—make a clean breast of the whole matter. We have no doubt a full, frank confession would ease your conscience; while you would be rendering an important service to the country. You have confessed just enough to give us to understand that you know all about it. The whole thing is bound to come out. Then why not be the first to unbosom yourself?

The "H. O. A." Society.

We warn our citizens, who have rashly entered into this criminal association, to flee from the evil which threatens them, while there is time for repentance. Some have taken the abominable oath no doubt thoughtlessly. They did not reflect that some traitor has gone between them and the Yankees, although they themselves had no communication with the enemy. The public enemy belong to this same association—indeed, it originated with them for the single purpose of corrupting and demoralizing the Southern people by appealing to their fears and their avarice.

It is contended that this alliance is "adhering to the enemy, giving them aid and comfort," and therefore technically *treason*. It, at least, is certainly a *high misdemeanor*, a conspiracy to commit treason and subjects the offenders, not only the leaders, but all the members, if convicted, to imprisonment and heavy fines.

Some men of respectability have confessed their error and thrown off the hateful obligation. It is in vain to expect concealment. *The grand juries will probe the matter to the bottom.* All who are suspected will be *compelled* by the strong arm of the law to disclose all they know. Woe be to those who abide in their evil company, until unearthed by the law! Woe be to the leaders!

It is painful to see the *Standard* and *Progress* encouraging the deluded people to persist in their crime, vindicating them for refusing to be criminals, calling them Destructives and perjured for not keeping a traitorous oath! Is Mr. Holden so cankered by ambition that he is willing to see his fellow-citizens carried to prison, or subjected to expensive trials in the Confederate Court at Goldsboro'?

We warn our neighbors to beware. A man, who encourages another to commit a crime or to persist in a course of criminal conduct is as guilty as the criminal himself. Even a condidate for Governor cannot aid and abet an unlawful conspiracy, with impunity; nor can an expectant State Printer be allowed to transgress the laws of his country, without incurring guilt and its consequences.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden.

The Salisbury *Watchman* on Friday last contains the subjoined letter from the Hon. Nat Boyden, giving his opinion touching the pending Gubernatorial election. As we knew was the case, and as we stated some time since in the *Conservative*, Mr. Boyden is for the reselection of Gov. Vance. He so declares himself in very decided terms. Mr. Boyden is an old-fashioned Whig of the Henry Clay school, and a life long Conservative. He is one of the last men in the State to prefer the *neophyte* Holden to that tried and trusty defender of Conservative principles, Zebulon B. Vance. Read Mr. Boyden's letter:

SALISBURY, July 7, 1864.

Owing to what has been said in certain public journals, in regard to my opinions touching the pending Gubernatorial election, I will state, that there has been no concealment of my opinion upon this subject. I was an original supporter of Gov. Vance, and I am now, and that I have been uniformly in favor of his re-election. I am for his re-election, because his administration, in my opinion, has been wise and patriotic, and because his bold and manly efforts to uphold the supremacy of the *civil authorities*, as against the arbitrary and despotic rule of the military, meets my cordial approbation. I will further state, that I have never withheld my opinion, upon this subject, from any one who has ever, in my presence, expressed a wish to know it, as I had supposed all men, at all acquainted with me, knew exactly where I stood in this matter, before I recorded my vote in the Senate approving of the administration of Gov. Vance.

I shall vote for Gov. Vance, not as a choice between two evils, nor because of my hatred for a former political associate; but because, in addition to the reasons already given, he is my personal and political friend; we have been shoulder to shoulder ever since he came into political life, and we labored together day after day, to ward off the troubles which now afflict our country. I make this statement for the single purpose of setting myself right before the public, and with no view of influencing any man's vote.

NATHANIEL BOYDEN.

Will the *Standard* and the *Progress* attempt to read Mr. Boyden out of the Conservative party and classify him with the *Destructives* because he has dared to declare his preference for Gov. Vance?—What say ye twin brothers?

Henry Walser, Esq.

We trust none of our readers will fail to read the letter of Henry Walser, Esq., of Davidson, which we publish below. Mr. Walser knows W. W. Holden well, and the severe handling he gives the arch demagogue, as all must concede, is well merited, under the circumstances. The sublime impudence of Holden in denouncing every body as a *Destructive* who will not recognize him as the head of the Conservative Party and vote for him for Governor is without parallel in the history of parties.

Mr. Walser, as will be seen, bears testimony against Holden on the Convention question.—Mr. W. fully sustains Messrs. Hampton, Horton and others, about Holden's object in advocating a Convention:

YADKIN INSTITUTE, July 7, 1864.

J. D. HYMAN, Esq.,—*Dear Sir*: I see in the North Carolina *Standard*, of the 6th inst, an article stating that I have opposed H. Adams, Esq., for a seat in the Senate, and that Mr. A. will beat me at least two to one. As regards the boast of that paper I have nothing to say; but he adds that I am a destructive. That part of the statement I pronounce false, and knowingly false to the editor when he made it. He has been public printer for the last two years, and knows my course and votes on every question, and that on no party question have I voted with that party which Mr. Holden styles the destructive. While I am opposed to Mr. Holden for Governor I can never be styled a destructive, for I consider him the master workman of the destructives. He has never belonged to any party but what he has done his full share to destroy it. He was made rich by the democratic party, and then he did all he could to destroy it, and succeeded in his efforts. He advocated a dissolution of the Union in 1856, in the event of Fremont's election, by recommending all the U. S. officers in the South to resign, and that the people refuse to submit to the appointment of others. If Fremont had been elected, and Mr. Holden's views carried out, we would have been involved in civil war at that time instead of now. He was in the Charleston Convention, and did his share—yes, fellow-citizens, his full share—to divide the democratic party; and by this means to bring Abe Lincoln on the country, and Lincoln has brought this horrid and damnable war on the country. At the time Mr. Holden was advocating the election of the secession candidate, and thus contributing to bring this once happy and glorious country under the control of the sword, I was canvassing this electoral district for Bell, the Union and peace candidate; and while I was for the Constitution, peace and the government, he was for disunion, secession, civil war and bloodshed. Let him turn back to the files of the *Standard* and see the unmanly abuse which he heaped upon the immortal Clay. What did he then say of that most eminent statesman—that national patriot—who stood head and shoulders above all other? What did this vile and slanderous sheet (the *Standard*) say of that great and good man, who saved us from civil war and bloodshed in 1818, 1832, and 1852? Let the friends of Mr. Clay remember that Mr. Holden called him an *abolitionist, a black leg, a gambler*, and a *murderer*. And what did he say of Gov. Morehead and all great men of the whig conservative party?

But I am a destructive, because I go for Gov. Vance! Then the entire Legislature is destructive, according to Mr. Holden's rule, also our Senator, and nearly every representative in Congress, all the judges, both of the Superior and Supreme Courts, so far as I know, and all the ex-Governors of the State. No one, it seems, can be a good Conservative unless he is in favor of Mr. Holden for Governor, who advocated disunion, thinking that it would make him Governor. Now he has become a very good peace man—a better peace man than our most excellent Governor, who was in Congress pleading for a settlement of our troubles without war.

I see but one other chance for Mr. Holden to be made Governor, and that is to be appointed military Governor, for he has failed to be made Governor on his secession principles, and he will equally fail in his Convention scheme. The one mentioned is, therefore, the only chance left him. He now denies that he ever advocated the calling of a Convention for the purpose of seceding from the Confederate Government. Has he forgotton the morning when he informed me that the news was dark and gloomy, that Grant would soon be prepared with an army of 200,000; that McClellan would have still a much stronger force; and that Burnside would have nearly the same number; that each division would move on the South at the same time—Grant down the Mississippi, McClellan on to Richmond, and Burnside to Wilmington; and that we could not have sufficient force to meet them, and that the Legislature had better call a Convention and take care of herself, and the sooner the better?

H. WALSER.

W. R. Richardson.

We stated in the *Conservative* of Friday, that Mr. Richardson, candidate for the Commons in this county, is reported to have said in the presence of W. F. Askew, Jas. D. Pullen and H. L. Evans, (since dead,) that he (Richardson) "thought the negroes ought to vote and enjoy the privileges of white men—that the negroes ought to be set free—and that he would set his negroes free, if the laws of North Carolina would permit him to do so and allow the negroes to remain here—that this was their home, and they ought to remain here—that he had withheld this opinion as long as he intended to." To which Mr. Richardson makes the following reply in the *Progress* of Saturday:

"Mr. Richardson is neither an abolitionist or a *negro trader*, and never has been. He is the owner of a number of slaves and his neighbors and those who know him best say he is a kind, humane, good master. Mr. Pullen has been applied to for a certificate to prove these charges and declined to give it. Mr. Richardson is as sound on the slavery question as those who assail him, but it is folly to go to the people on the negro question now, for the people attribute all their present troubles to the agitation of that question; they are tired of it."

It will be observed that Mr. Richardson does not deny the charge. He denies being an "abolitionist," but we said nothing about his being an abolitionist. He denies being a "*negro-trader*"—but nothing was said about his being a negro-trader. He denies what *was not* alleged—but takes particular pains *not to deny* what he is charged with having said in the presence of Messrs. Askew, Pullen and Evans. He says "Mr. Pullen has been applied to for a certificate to prove these charges and declined to give it." This may be so. But will Mr. Pullen give *him* a certificate that he (Richardson) *did not* use the language ascribed to him, or something similar? If Mr. Pullen will do this, it is due to Mr. Richardson that the certificate be given him. All we want, is for Mr. Richardson's sentiments to be made known. We do not charge him with being an "abolitionist" or a "*negro-trader*." We know nothing about his antecedents, and have entertained no purpose to assail him. Having heard these reports about him for several weeks, we concluded we would give him an opportunity of putting himself *rectus in curia*. We do not know that we shall take part in the county canvass here, as we consider the Conservative candidates, Messrs. Rogers, Utley, Fowle and Laws quite able to take care of themselves.

But we do not like the conclusion of the paragraph we quote from Mr. Richardson's paper. Are we to understand that it is "folly" to defend the institution of slavery? We have noticed several such expressions in the *Progress* of late. We protest against it. It savors of the miserable cant of the abolitionists. This war was commenced, and we are fighting now to preserve our institutions in the South, the most important of which is slavery.—We say it is *not* folly to go to the people on the negro question now; and we do not hesitate to say that we are for visiting any one who dares preach abolitionism in our midst with swift and summary punishment. We are intolerant of abolitionism, black republicanism, red republicanism, Fourierism, and all the other abominable *isms* that have either had their origin, or been nursed, in New England.

The Forage Question.

The *Progress* and *Standard* indulge in the most extraordinary misstatements as to the emoluments of the officers in the military service of North Carolina. The charges are of course only for "party purposes" to effect the election, and we shall not be drawn into a labored defence of Gov. Vance's conduct in this regard. The following observations will show the insincerity of the charges, and their falsity:

1. The officers have the same emoluments now which they had last Fall, when Holden said Vance was an excellent Governor, and should be re-elected. Why did Mr. Holden desire a corrupt man to be continued in office?

2. The emoluments were granted by the General Assembly of August, 1861. The Convention continued its session until May, 1862. Mr. Holden was a member. He made no motion to repeal the law. In fact in June, 1861, (see Ordinance Con. No. 23.) he voted for a law giving to the military officers of the State the same emoluments.

Messrs. Jones, Alford and C. J. Rogers, Holdenites, are members of the General Assembly from Wake. They have made no efforts to repeal the law. Mr. Rogers in May, 1864, moved a resolution of inquiry of Gov. Vance as to these matters—of course for "party purposes." A full answer was given, so satisfactory that the question was dropped. Mr. Holden places his friends in this dilemma. He either tells the truth, or he does not. If he tells the truth Messrs. Alford, Rogers and Jones are faithless representatives, and deserve to be discarded by the voters, because they saw men squandering the people's property, and make no efforts to stop it. If on the other hand Mr. Holden tells an untruth, then these gentlemen owe it to themselves as respectable men to abandon a professional politician who endeavors to attain an honorable office by dishonorable means and falsehoods.

4. Gov. Vance entered on his official career, determined to carry on the government as economically as possible. He submitted the question—whether the officers had by law the right to buy rations? to the proper department, and the very able Auditor, Mr. Phillips, decided that the Governor had no more right to deprive the officers of the privileges given them by law, than he had to take away their pay. The Governor takes an oath to carry out the law, not to make, or break the law. If Mr. Holden should by some strange chance become Governor, he will deserve impeachment if he illegally deprives a public officer of his compensation.

5. The *Progress* creates a false impression "for party purposes," that the officers draw rations, &c., without paying for them. Of course he knows all these articles are *bought at prices sufficient to cover cost and charges*. The State loses nothing—the tax payer not a cent.

6. The officers do not draw forage for horses at all. This fact was communicated by the Adjutant General in response to the inquiry made by Holden's friend, Rogers of Wake, last May, and Holden and the *Progress* must have known it. In fact some of the officers have never even bought rations from the State.

7. Gen Fowle had no disagreement with Gov. Vance on the "forage" question, or about the emoluments of any officer. See his letter in to-day's paper.

8. We hear that Holden "draws forage" from the State in the shape of Molasses, with which to feed his printing press. Think of the people's molasses being used to print electioneering documents for Holden, tickets for Holden, etc, etc.!! "Oh corrupt stall-federate."

9. Geo. N. Sanders contracted to deliver to the State goods at Nova Scotia, and to receive rosin bonds in payment. Sanders demanded the bonds without delivering the goods. Gov. Vance refused to comply, and Sanders says Vance broke the contract, and claims heavy damages of the State therefor. Vance thinks the claim unjust. One week ago Holden in his paper sided with Sanders and decides that Vance broke the contract. He then, while a candidate, attempts to saddle on the State a heavy claim which will sink more than the emoluments of all the officers for years to come.

Gen. Fowle.

The *Progress* having misrepresented General Fowle, this gentleman sets himself right in the following letter addressed to the editor of that paper:

MR. EDITOR:—In an editorial, appearing in your paper of yesterday, is the following paragraph:

"It is well known in this city that when D. G. Fowle was appointed Adjutant General he protected against the issue of "forage" and that thereupon a conflict occurred between him and Gov. Vance, which resulted in the resignation of the former. The law is now what it was then, and Gen. Fowle refused to remain in office because the corrupt system of issuing forage to State officers was persisted in by the Governor."

Justice both to Gov. Vance and myself demands that I should request of you the insertion in your columns of the following statement:

When I was appointed Adjutant General, I recommended that the issue of forage to State officers, not in the field, should be discontinued. Gov. Vance approved the recommendation, and on (I think) the 20th of March, 1863, an order to that effect was issued; and no forage was thereafter issued during my continuance in office, unless the horse was actually in the service of the State.

There was no disagreement between Gov. Vance and myself upon the forage question, and my resignation was tendered on account of the Governer's action upon General Order No. 17. By reference to this order, which has been published, you will find that it refers to a different subject.

DAN'L G. FOWLE.

Raleigh, July 8th, 1864.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

Extract of a letter from Jones county:

"Every man in this section will vote for Gov. Vance, if he has the chance. There is not a Holden man in the whole section around about."

Extract of a letter received from Thomasville, July 6th:

"Gov. Vance made a successful effort at High Point yesterday. I think he changed at least one hundred voters, that were against him, in his favor. A large crowd—about 800 or 1000 persons—were in attendance. They were from Randolph, Forsythe, Davidson and Guilford. I feel sanguine as to the success of Gov. Vance's election."

Another writing from Carthage, Moore county, says:

"Vance stock is rising in this county as fast as gold is at the North, since the Governor's visit."

The War News.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th, which we have received through the kindness of a friend, says:

"Yesterday was another quiet day. There was no news and but few rumors concerning military operations along the lines of the enemy of Northern Virginia.

The day also passed off quietly in Petersburg, with the exception of the monotonous and never-ceasing shelling of the town by the enemy. We hear nothing more of Grant's rumored change of base.—Military men believe he has no intention of abandoning his present position, though from time to time he may vary the disposition of his troops according to circumstances.

His contracting his front and withdrawing his left from the neighborhood of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, can be explained without supposing the intention on his part of abandoning the seige of Petersburg. The neighborhood he occupied near the railroad is, at all times, remarkable for the scarcity of water. After the protracted drought that has prevailed, no water at all can be obtained there. It was necessary, therefore, that he should bring the troops on this part of his line nearer the river.

But even if water were abundant, we doubt if he would have attempted to hold it after the experience Mahone has administered to him there on two occasions. The bravado of holding the railroad south of Petersburg cost him seventeen hundred prisoners on one day and five hundred on another, not to enumerate the killed and wounded. He could not afford the expense incident to holding the position.

E. J. Warren, Esq.

We publish below a letter from this gentleman, defining his position in the Gubernatorial contest. It will be remembered that, several weeks ago, we stated, "on the authority of our own knowledge," that Mr. Warren was for Gov. Vance; but the *Progress* having subsequently claimed him as a supporter of Mr. Holden, we felt warranted in addressing him the note, which has elicited the following reply:

GREENVILLE, July 5, 1864.

J. D. HYMAN, Esq.,—*Dear Sir*: I have been absent from this place for nearly a month, and did not receive your favor of the 23d June until the 2d inst. Nor had I seen the editorial in the *Progress* of the 23d ult., to which you call my attention. You request me to inform you whether my position is correctly given in that article.

In reply, I have to say that it is not. I have never withheld the expression of my purpose to support Gov. Vance at the coming election. This was known to be my position at the session of the Legislature in May, by everybody who thought it worth his while to inquire about it. Since that time I have observed that my name has been used to some extent in the papers, but I have not chosen to take any public notice of it, because I did not think the action I proposed for myself in this contest for Governor could be of any interest or importance to anybody except my immediate constituents.

I have regretted exceedingly the division among us, and have contributed nothing by word or act to increase its bitterness. I have had, however, but one position, and I deem it but respectful to you thus to declare it, although you correctly stated it some time since "on the authority of your own knowledge."

Very respectfully yours,

E. J. WARREN.

Mr. Warren's position as a staunch Conservative is well known throughout the State. There is no stronger friend of civil and constitutional liberty in the State than E. J. Warren. He is one of its ablest champions. Will the *Standard* and *Progress* have the hardihood to say that he has deserted the Conservatives and gone over to the Destructives?

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

The stockholders of this company held their annual meeting at the commodious office of the company, in this city, on Thursday last. The attendance was not so full as usual, but the requisite majority of shares were represented in person or proxies.

Hon. Thos. Bragg presided, and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., acted as secretary. Dr. E. A. Grudup, of Franklin, represented the State.

The annual reports of President and Board of Directors, and of the Treasurer, were highly satisfactory.

The reports from transportation for the fiscal year amounts to $1,446,473,75. Deducting the current and other expenditures and payments, including the amount invested in cotton bonds, and the payment on bonds held by the State, and the first dividends of the year of 10 per cent, there was left on hand at the close of the fiscal year about $585.000. At the meeting held the day previous, the Board had made a declaration of 15 per cent. dividend, being 25 per cent, paid for the year, with a large surplus.

The stockholders adopted a resolution authorizing the Board of Directors to make a further subscription, in their discretion, to the Chatham Railroad, not to exceed the sum of $300,000.

Also, re adopted the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, authorizing the investment of funds for the purpose of purchasing materials to replace the superstructure and rolling stock of the company.

Also, to purchase forest lands, not exceeding 5,000 acres of ties for the Road.

Also, appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Geo. Little and Hon. D. M. Barringer, to correspond with the authorities of the various Railroad Companies on the subject of procuring a charter of a Railway Importing and Exporting Company, and to memorialize the General Assembly on the subject.

The meeting proceeded to ballot for four Directors for the ensuing year. The old members were re-elected, namely: Geo. W. Mordecai, W. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, and J. B Batchelor. Directors on the part of the State, Geo. Little, R. W. Lassiter, and Gen. J. B. Littlejohn.

A bonus was voted making the salaries for the last fiscal year of the President $5,000, and that of the Treasurer $4,500, and raising the per *diem* of the Directors and of the members of the committee of Inspection and Finance, to $80. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee of Inspection and Finance, viz: C. H. E. Taylor, Thos. White, and Gen. Robert W. Haywood. Standing committee to verify proxies, W. W. Vass and Thos. White.

The stockholders adjourned after a harmonious meeting.

GOV. VANCE AT HIGH POINT.

We had the pleasure of visiting that pleasant village on Wednesday, and of again hearing Carolina's favorite son and model Governor. We enjoyed the excursion on many accounts—recreation from the regular routine of hard every-day editorial life, the happiness of mingling with our patrons and fellow-citizens, of witnessing the outpouring of the fair sex and the hard-working yeomanry, and above all, of listening to the admirable and iniminitable speech of the great model Executive of the times.

We reached there a little before 11 o'clock, and even then large numbers had gathered to see and hear Gov. Vance, and until the hour of 1 o'clock, like the "Camphells" still they came. We think there were not less than one thousand present. The Governar spoke over three hours, was attentively listened to, and impressed the people very favorably. Many came there doubting what course they should pursue in the coming election, but went away determined to support and work for Gov. Vance. He is gaining rapidly wherever he goes. His frank, manly face bespeaks his sterling honesty, his outspoken candor touching all questions of the day, his withering exposition of Mr. Holden's long years equivocating policy, all satisfy the people that Gov. Vance ought to be endorsed, and if they are spared to cast their suffrages again it will be for him.

May success, such as he met with there, attend him wherever he goeth, and may he be elected by his former mammoth majority over his wicked and unscrupulous opponent, is our ardent and hopeful wish.—*Southern Citizen.*